before Judge Mulqueen. They were accused of entering a house at 544 West Thirty-ninth street and robbing Mrs. Lizzie Hagan of two rings after they assaulted her. According to the information brought to Mr. Fosdick Judge Mulqueen refused to allow a picture of the woman taken after she was assaulted in evidence and also directed the jury to acquit.

In order to get from the record of the trial what actually happened Commissioner Fosdick subpœnaed Peter McLoughlin, the stenographer. He took the morning session and he said that John J. Smith, an assistant clerk in the chief clerk's office of General Sessions, relieved him. Mr. Fosdick sent for Smith, who said he had not been able to find his notes. He promised to look them up and Mr. Fosdick says that so far he has been unable to find out from the official record what actually happened at the termination of the trial, though he knows the men were acquitted.

Attention was called yesterday to the sentence imposed upon Charles A. Belling, who was vice-president of the Bronx National Bank and who pleaded guilty to forgery in the first degree. Belling was sentenced by Judge Warren W. Foster to not less than one year and three months and not more than nineteen years and three months. The law says that "forgery in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty years." It was said that this letter had been sent by Tammany Leader Timothy D. Sullivan to Judge Foster:

MY DEAR JUDGE: I am writing about a man in whom I am deeply interested and who, if given a chance, will surely redeem himself. His name is Charles A. Belling, and he comes before your finding. I hope you will see your way clear to giving him a chance. I am, yours truly,

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN.

Critics of Judge Foster said that he showed great clemency to Belling. Judge Foster refused to comment on the case. A friend said that Judge Foster had sentenced Belling under the indeterminate sentence law and at the time the attention of the Prison Board had been called to it. The sentence was considered a severe one as Belling might have been kept in prison for nineteen years, it being left to the Board of Parole whether he should get out in a year and three months, which Belling apparently did, a matter over which Judge Foster had no control after he had imposed the sentence. As to whether Judge Foster had received a letter from Senator Sullivan it was explained that Judge Foster had no recollection of it.

Oswald N. Jacoby, who was one of District Attorney Whitman's deputies, has written to Judge Swann of General Sessions saying that he had no criticism to make of the trial of Richard H. Lee, which has caused some comment. Mr. Jacoby prosecuted the case and Mr. Whitman said yesterday that he approved of the action of Mr. Jacoby, although Mr. Jacoby is no longer in his office.

At a dinner of the so-called crime wave Grand Jury of last winter which was held at the Hotel Gotham on Thursday night and at which Judge O'Sullivan and District Attorney Whitman were guests Mr. Whitman told the diners that he had every confidence in Judge O'Sullivan and believed him to be an honest and conscientious judge.

GUNLESS DEPUTIES.

Supreme Court Tells When Weapons May Be Carried and When Not.

Supreme Court Justice Putnam of Brooklyn in a memorandum filed yesterday decides that special deputy sheriffs have no right to carry pistols except on stipulated occasions. The decision arose out of the case of Abe Fishbein, a special deputy sheriff who was arrested and committed under the Sullivan law by Magistrate McGuire for carrying a revolver. Fishbein's lawyer got a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that his client was a special deputy sheriff and therefore entitled to carry a gun. In his memorandum Justice Putnam says:

"If the appointment of the relator as a special deputy sheriff generally 'to assist in preserving the public peace, can be considered equivalent to a magistrate's license under the Penal Law 1897, then he should be discharged as unlawfully held. The Sheriff can appoint a special deputy 'to do a particular act.' The holder of such a general appointment when not in the discharge of any public or official duty who is carrying a concealed weapon for his own purposes shall not be deemed a peace officer. At least that question should be determined at the trial and not on this application."

BOMB STIRS BRONX PARK.

Some One, Evidently Experimenting, Blows a Rock to Bits.

Somebody planted a bomb under a rock in Bronx Park late yesterday afternoon and blew the rock to pieces. The rock is 300 feet from the nearest building and nobody was near it when it exploded.

The police are unable to explain why anybody should spend a pleasant afternoon blowing up a park rock with a bomb unless he wanted to test out some new wrinkle in bomb making.

Mrs. N. L. Britton, wife of the director of the Botanical Gardens, was in the large museum, a glass structure which is the nearest building to the rock, at 6 o'clock last night when there was a loud explosion. Mrs. Britton called the attendants, who started a search. In a small piece of woods known as Hemlock Grove, 300 feet away, they found that a huge rock which was partly exposed had been shattered. Near by the attendants picked up two pieces of small iron pipe. One piece was two inches long and the other about two and a half inches. Both smelled of powder. The matter was reported to the Bronx Park police.

The museum, largely built of glass, cost something like $100,000 to put up.

PROSECUTOR FELT HURT.

Denies He's Playing Politics in New Move to Get Armour and Morris.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17.—A hearing marked by sharp clashes between opposing counsel was given by Gov. Wilson this afternoon on the application of Prosecutor Garven of Hudson county for the extradition of J. Ogden Armour and Edward Morris, two of the indicted beef packers for whom Gov. Fort during his term refused to sign requisitions.

Gov. Wilson asked Mr. Garven whether in renewing the application he thought that the present Governor would be more open minded than his predecessor. Mr. Garven said he thought Gov. Fort had erred as to both the law and the facts.

Richard V. Lindabury, who appeared for the defendants, drew the Prosecutor's fire by remarking that it was very trying to have to fight requisition proceedings every time an election was at hand. Mr. Garven resented the insinuation that he was playing politics.

The Governor reserved decision in order that briefs might be submitted.

FORGED PAPER HUNT IN NATIONAL BANKS

Evidences of Defalcations Also to Be Sought After by the Authorities.

CHECK ON EXAMINATIONS

Comptroller of the Currency Begins Move for Closer Supervision.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—By direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, steps are about to be taken with a view to determining whether forged paper or evidence of defalcation is existent in the files of any of the national banks of the United States. Announcement to this effect was made to-day at the office of the Comptroller in the Treasury Department. It was further announced that it is the purpose of the Comptroller in the future to enforce closer supervision of national banks by the banks themselves and by the examiners who operate under the direction of Government authority. In his endeavors to ascertain whether forged paper or evidence of defalcation is present in any national bank, the Comptroller will depend in the first instance on inspections to be made by examining committees named by the banks.

The Comptroller suggested that Congress should grant more power to his office in the matter of regulating the conduct of national banks. He declared present examinations to be founded on an "illogical and unsatisfactory basis" and insisted that Congress should make bank examinations "what the people of the country expect them to be."

In explaining the reason for issuing the order providing for more effective regulation of the conduct of national banks the Comptroller explained that national bank examiners are frequently finding defalcations and occasionally forged paper. The Comptroller expressed the opinion that "if the examining committee in every national bank is active add makes a really searching investigation within six months every defalcation in national banks will be detected and all forged papers found."

It was said at the office of the Comptroller that investigation made in the last year disclosed that about one-third of the national banks did not have by-laws. The banks that were derelict in this respect were asked to adopt by-laws suitable to the Comptroller's office, and they have done so. The by-laws provide, among other things, for an examining committee, and the examining committee in every bank is now active and making examinations at least twice a year.

It is made plain in the announcement of Comptroller Murray that the reports made by the examining comittee to the banks will be scrutinized with great care. The Comptroller said:

"The Comptroller will compare the report of the examining committee with the report of the national bank examiner and such information as the examiner has not discovered will be valuable for the Comptroller and his examiners. On the other hand if the examining committee has made a superficial examination and has not discovered matters which the examiners found and called to the attention of the Comptroller the board of directors will be promptly notified of such facts and the directors will be asked to either verify or disprove the examiners' findings."

Comptroller Murray pointed out that in States like New York, where banking legislation has received careful attention, the board of directors of every bank and trust company are required to make a careful inspection of their affairs twice a year and submit sworn reports to the proper authorities.

"When the national bank act is taken up for revision by Congress," said the Comptroller, "I shall urge that a provision on the lines of the New York law be incorporated in the national bank law. Until there is law on the subject I feel that the same good result can be reached by the directors voluntarily cooperating with the Comptroller."

According to the Comptroller many national bank examining committees do not perform their work efficiently. On this subject the Comptroller's statement said in part:

One of the examiners states that in his district 50 per cent. of the present reports of examining committees through the full board are farces; another that fully 90 per cent. of the reports of the examining committees that have come under his observation are worthless, while a third examiner states that in nearly all of the banks in every section of the country where he has made examinations, 99 per cent. of the reports on file are worthless unless it be that the record of such examinations might establish liability of the directors, but in many instances the reports are so formal he doubts their value for this purpose.

Urging that bank examiners be put on a different basis so that they may more efficiently do their work the Comptroller said:

At the best this is but an administrative effort to meet a situation which the law ought to give the Comptroller full power to meet. Bank examiners ought to be put on such a basis that the Government can make with its own men, satisfactorily compensated, practically a complete audit of the affairs of each bank and a very careful estimate of the securities and investigate as well all its general lines of credit. Until the examiners are taken from the illogical and unsatisfactory basis on which they are and put upon a basis whereby the Government can do in the way of bank supervision what bank supervision should be and what the people of the country expect it to be the Comptroller is making this administrative effort to better conditions.

CLEARING THE CALENDAR.

Justice Garretson Dismisses 122 Cases Because They Are "Stale."

Drastic action was taken by Justice Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday against lawyers who have permitted cases to remain on the calendar for more than a year without bringing them to trial. Calling such actions "stale cases" the Justice announced that every attorney who could not assure the court that he would bring his case to trial as soon as it would be reached on the calendar would have to see his case dismissed.

When Justice Garretson began calling the cases there were several hundred anxious lawyers in court. One hundred and ninety-five cases were called and 122 were summarily dismissed. In forty-three cases the lawyers were able to promise the court that their cases would be tried, and they were permitted to remain on the calendar. In twelve cases settlements were announced. Eleven cases were dismissed because the defendants were ready but the plaintiffs were not. In seven cases the plaintiffs were ready and the defendants were not, and Justice Garretson directed that verdicts be entered after the evidence of the plaintiffs is submitted to the courts.

The cases of twenty-eight commuters of the Long Island Railroad, who sued that company for charging excess fare between Jamaica and the Flatbush, Brooklyn, station, were dismissed because their attorney was not able to announce them ready. One case involving this question is now on appeal and it was said that the attorneys for these twenty-eight plaintiffs would later take such action as will permit their clients to revive their suits provided the decision of the higher court is against the railroad.

ARMOUR & CO. INDICTED.

Charged With Shipping Uninspected Meat Out of State.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Armour & Co. were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury this afternoon for criminal violation of the United States meat inspection laws. The interstate shipment of meats without inspection is charged by Government agents. A similar indictment was returned against Fred Oppenheimer, 332 South Water street, a commission merchant.

The indictment charges that the packing firm made a shipment of forty calves from its South Water street wholesale branch to South Bend, Ind., without being inspected and stamped by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The shipments, it is charged, were made in defiance of protests of Government inspectors, who advised that the meat could not go out in interstate commerce unless it was regularly inspected by agents from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The maximum penalty for the violation charged by the bills is imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years, or a fine of $10,000, or both.

BIG JOB FOR CROPSEY.

May Have to See That He and About 2,000 Others Are Indicted.

County Clerk Devoy of Brooklyn yesterday called the attention of District Attorney Cropsey to the fact that there has been almost a general failure of the candidates on the March primary ballots to file certificates showing their election expenses, thus subjecting themselves to indictment, fine and imprisonment under the new primary law.

The certificates should have been filed within ten days after the primaries, but so far only eight out of about 2,000 candidates have complied with the law. District Attorney Cropsey and Mr. Devoy themselves are among the delinquents. The latter, who gave the notification to the District Attorney on the advice of his counsel, remarked:

"I don't know whether Mr. Cropsey will indict me or himself first."

$10,000 FEE IN COAL DEAL FOR ARCHBALD

C. G. Boland Says Judge Was to Use Influence in Sale to Railroad.

TELLS ABOUT $500 NOTE

Witness Swears Accused Jurist Advised Him to Settle Suit Out of Court.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Christopher G. Boland of Scranton, Pa., a brother of W. P. Boland, author of the charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court, which the House Judiciary Committee is investigating, was the principal witness to-day.

He testified that George Watson, an attorney of Scranton, informed him that Judge Archbald was to be compensated for assistance rendered in aiding Mr. Watson to negotiate the sale of the property of the Marion Coal Company to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. According to Boland, Judge Archbald's share in the transaction was to be between $10,000 and $15,000. Boland added that high officials of the railroad were also to be paid for their influence in putting the deal through.

The witness charged that Judge Archbald advised him to "settle out of court" a damage suit filed against the Marion Coal Company by John W. Peale, its sales agent, who had claimed a breach of contract. Boland also said that Edward J. Williams, Judge Archbald's business associate, came to his office and asked that a note of $500 made by John H. Jones of Scranton and indorsed by Judge Archbald be discounted. When Boland declined, he added, Williams said it would be to his interest in the damage suit to discount it. Williams also said, according to Boland, that Judge Archbald knew that he [Williams] intended to ask Boland to discount the note.

The Marion Coal Company, Boland testified, was beset by many legal difficulties, and in addition was not making any money in spite of the fact that every officer served virtually without compensation. Williams, he said, told him Attorney Watson probably could find a purchaser for the company. He and his brother conferred with Watson, who agreed to sell the property for $5,000. The Bolands declared they would accept $100,000 for their share in the company. According to Boland, Watson and Judge Archbald arranged a conference with the officials of the Lackawanna railroad. Boland said he learned that Watson had asked the railroad to pay $140,000 or $160,000 for the property.

"What was the reason for this increase in the price?" asked Chairman Clayton.

"Mr. Watson said several persons had assisted in putting through the deal and ought to be compensated," replied Mr. Boland.

"Who were they?" asked Chairman Clayton.

"Mr. Watson told me that Judge Archbald and the officials of the railroad ought to be considered," replied Mr. Boland.

"What did Watson say was to be Judge Archbald's share?" Chairman Clayton inquired.

"My impression is," replied Boland, "that Watson said the Judge ought to receive between $10,000 and $15,000."

"What became of the deal?" Mr. Clayton asked.

"It fell through," Boland said, "because President Truesdell declined to pay the price Watson asked."

The immediate cause of the present inquiry, Boland continued, was a letter written on December 6, 1911, by J. L. Seager, assistant counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to the Interstate Commerce Commission declining to furnish certain data.

"Because of the loss of the property of the Marion Coal Company as a result of litigation with other parties than the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and because he (Boland) was fairly well satisfied with the relief already obtained in the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western," the letter said, "Mr. Boland did not care to proceed further therein and had dropped the case."

"This letter, coming at the end of a long series of legal troubles," declared the witness, "aroused his suspicion that he would not be fairly treated in the courts and he took all the papers to Washington for the purpose of assuring the Interstate Commerce Commission that the statement of Mr. Seager was not true. It put my brother in a frame of mind to do almost anything.

"Mr. Meyer of the commission told us later that the information my brother presented was of such a serious nature that he and his associates had decided to lay it before President Taft, who directed Attorney-General Wickersham to investigate the charges."

Mr. Boland told of the presentation of the $500 note endorsed by Judge Archbald.

"John W. Peele had made a contract to act as sales agent for the Marion Coal Company," he said. "This contract was broken because Peele would not account satisfactorily for the coal and a suit was brought against the company by Peele in Judge Archbald's court for breach of contract. This case was pending when the $500 note endorsed by Judge Archbald was presented to me. Williams brought it to my office and asked for the cash.

"I said I might discount it under other circumstances, but wouldn't do so at that time. I questioned Mr. Williams about bringing the note to me and he said the money was to be used in acquiring a tract of land in Venezuela in which Mr. Jones, Judge Archbald and Williams were interested. When I questioned the propriety of bringing the note he assured me Judge Archbald knew it was to be presented to me and he said that it would be of benefit to me in the matter pending in the court. I told him I would not consider it.

"Later I was in my brother's office when Williams made the statement that I had made a mistake in not discounting the note and that we could have saved ourselves trouble and costs if we had discounted it."

"Why did Williams make that statement?" asked Chairman Clayton.

"The case of Mr. Peele was then pending," replied Mr. Boland. "I do not remember the date of the conversation, but it was about or before the injunction was issued forbidding the Marion Coal Company from selling coal to any one except Peele.

"Williams again came to me and told me he knew an attorney who could help us dispose of the Marion Coal Company. George Watson was the name he gave me. I went to see Mr. Watson, who told me he thought he could sell the property and we agreed a fair price would be $100,000. Watson said he would take $5,000 as his share in the transaction.

"Later when I talked with Judge Archbald about the proposed sale he wanted to know what assurance we would give that Mr. Watson would be paid the $5,000. I replied that if necessary I could get a writing to that effect."

"What else did Judge Archbald say to you on that occasion?"

"We also discussed the case filed by Mr. Peele against the coal company," Mr. Boland said, "and the Judge said he thought it was a good case to be settled out of court."

"What part did Judge Archbald take in making the arrangement for the sale of the Marion Coal Company to the D. L. & W. R.R.?" inquired Chairman Clayton.

"I don't know," replied the witness, "except that I was informed from time to time that Judge Archbald had talked with Vice-President Loomis and other officials. Attorney Watson said that to bring about a settlement the interests influential in arranging it would have to be paid."

"Do you know what incentive led Judge Archbald to aid in the proposed sale?" asked Chairman Clayton.

"I only know," replied Mr. Boland, "that we agreed to assist Attorney Watson. I was led to believe Judge Archbald was acting as a friend of Mr. Watson. Watson said he expected Judge Archbald would help him to sell the company to the Lackawanna and that he ought to be compensated."

Mr. Boland said he was not connected in any way with the negotiations for the purchase of the Katydid culm dump from the Erie Railroad. Mr. Boland completed his direct testimony late in the afternoon, shortly before the committee adjourned. He will be cross-examined on Monday by A. S. Worthington, counsel for Judge Archbald.

At the morning session of the committee Williams was recalled to give further testimony in regard to a letter written on March 3, 1912, and sent to C. F. Conn of the Laurel Electric Line in which Judge Archbald was referred to as "the party with whom you have been dealing."

Williams testified several days ago that Judge Archbald wrote this letter. To-day, however, he changed his mind and said Boland wrote the letter. He declared Boland's stenographer cut the letterhead off the paper before he took it to Conn.

W. R. Pryor of Scranton testified that he had been asked about the Archbald case by W. L. Hill, son of David J. Hill, former Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Hill is connected with a law firm in Scranton. Mr. Pryor said he declined to discuss the Archbald affair with Mr. Hill because he had been subpœnaed as a witness before the committee. Mr. Hill will probably be summoned to explain his interest in asking Mr. Pryor about the Archbald case.

RUSSIAN TREATY TAKEN UP.

United States Begins Negotiations for Trade Agreement.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It became known to-day that the United States has taken up for discussion with the Russian Foreign Office the question of negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation to take the place of the treaty of 1832, abrogated last winter at the instance of President Taft because of the agitation regarding the treatment of American Jews in Russia.

Actual negotiations have not begun, but the preliminary conversations which must precede the work of negotiations have commenced. It was incumbent on the United States, as the party which vacated the old treaty, to take the initiative toward drawing up a new instrument.

The questions involved are so delicate and complicated that it is expected it will be a long time before the State Department officials feel they have built up the groundwork for actual negotiation. All discussions on the subject will be kept as secret as possible.

Ambassador Guild is on his way to the United States, and while in this country will be taken over the entire Russian treaty question by Secretary Knox and the Department officials and instructed as to his course in St. Petersburg.

DR. STUNTZ A BISHOP.

Second and Third Ballots in Methodist Conference Fruitless.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 17.—The balloting for new bishops at the quadrennial Methodist Episcopal Conference continued to-day, but the results of the second and third ballots as announced were non-productive.

Homer C. Stuntz of New York, elected on the first ballot, remains the only Bishop-elect.

It is believed that when the result of the fourth ballot, taken to-day, is announced to-morrow Dr. W. O. Sheppard, who jumped from second to first place on the third ballot with 457 votes, will be found to have the two-thirds necessary for election. There were 804 effective votes cast to-day, making 536 necessary for a choice.

Dr. D. G. Downey, who was second to Dr. Stuntz on the first ballot and first on the second, alarmed his friends by gaining only three votes on the third ballot and dropping to second place. Dr. Downey had been expected to win on the first ballot.

Good gains were made by Dr. F. Mason North, head of the evangelistic work in New York city; Dr. R. J. Cooke, Dr. Matt S. Hughes, Dr. E. S. Tipple and Dr. R. E. Jones.

When Lieut.-Gov. Wallace of California, chairman of the committee on the state of the church, to-day presented to the conference the report recommending the retention of Paragraph 260 of the discipline which forbids dancing, card playing, theatre going and other amusements, he declined to speak in favor of the report, declaring that while it was his duty as chairman of the committee to present the report, he was opposed to it. Because he opposed it Dr. Robert Warren, Moscow, Idaho, was assigned to represent the chairman, and spoke for the adoption of the report.

Dr. J. R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, offered a minority report demanding that Section 260 be repealed and that the rule of John Wesley be substituted.

He called attention to the fact that the Board of Bishops four years ago recommended the repeal and that the episcopal address delivered to the present conference also cited for the repeal. He declared that Section 260 had only been a cause of harmful dissension and that for the first 100 years of its existence the Methodist Episcopal Church had no other amusement law than the rule of John Wesley, and that the old rule was sufficiently comprehensive and adequate to the needs of the present day.

The conference adjourned without a vote and the discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

FATHER FINDS LOST BOYS DEAD.

Children Discovered in Seat Box of an Old Wagon.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The bodies of the Nichols children, Robert, 6 years of age, and Urban, 3, who had been missing from their home, 2012 Whiteman street, since April 29, and for whom the police of the country had been searching on the theory that they had been kidnapped, were found to-day by their father, Robert Nichols, in the seatbox of an old wagon in the basement of the stable of a craker manufacturing company, where he is employed as stable boss.

The father's attention was directed to the wagon and it required considerable effort on his part to open the lid, which was tightly held down by a steel clasp which had in some way been placed in position over the staple. The children were in each other's embrace and on the head of the younger boy there was a wound that might have been inflicted by the falling of the box lid. There were evidences that they had slowly suffocated.

Although the theory that the children were accidentally imprisoned while playing is generally held, further investigation will be made as to the probability of the box lid becoming fastened.

SENATE REPORT ON TWO TARIFF BILLS

Lodge's Substitute for the Sugar Measure Ordered Reported Favorably.

ADVERSE ON INCOME TAX

Criticism for Roosevelt for the Way He Dodged Action on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The tariff question was the chief issue before the Senate to-day. Consideration of the quetions opened with the meeting of the Finance Committee, and reports on two of the bills that have been pending in that committee. It was a strict partisan alignment on the question of reporting the bills. Senator La Follette was absent campaigning for President. The committee by a strict party vote authorized Senator Lodge to report his proposed substitute for the House bill, revising the sugar schedule and by the same alignment directed Senator Cullom to report adversely the Underwood bill proposing an excise or income tax on all copartnerships and corporations doing a yearly business in excess of $5,000.

Senator Smoot, who has a substitute of his own for the sugar bill, voted to-day for Senator Lodge's bill, but reserved the right to offer his own measure on the floor of the Senate. Senator Lodge's bill proposes to eliminate the Dutch standard test and the differentials, leaving the duties as they are under the Payne-Aldrich law. Senator Smoot's bill would preserve the Dutch standard and the differentials and make a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the duties. By the terms of Senator Lodge's bill the revision will not take effect until six months after the passage of the act. Senator Lodge submitted the report later in the day in the Senate and Senator Cullom made a brief report recommending that the excise bill do not pass the Senate.

Democratic members of the Finance Committee will offer a substitute later, which will be supported by a minority report proposing a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. on sugar and 40 per cent. on molasses from the present rates. Later in the Senate the steel bill was taken up and discussed at length. The first speaker was Senator Watson, a Democrat from West Virginia, who made his first important speech. The feature of his speech was a reference to Col. Roosevelt and the progressive Republicans. He said:

It is well known that reformation of the tariff is an article of faith with those who are known as progressives, and yet I remember that the arch progressive of all, who is now pushing his own campaign for a third term in the Presidency, was in the White House for seven years without ever lifting a finger to secure a revision of the tariff. It cannot be said that this total indifference on the part of the former President was due to ignorance, for as far back as 1902 he considered the propriety of recommending to Congress the appointment of a tariff commission whose duty it should be to prepare a revision of the schedules on which some action might be based.

But while Mr. Roosevelt was insistent and persistent upon all kinds of legislation and in his general effort to regulate all forms of business activity, he could not be induced even to make a genuine demand for the tentative notion of reform which he had thus conceived. He allowed one of the worst tariffs ever placed on the statute books—the Dingley act of 1897—to continue in operation absolutely without disturbance throughout the whole seven years, which, as he himself announced, are to be considered two terms in the White House. This is Mr. Roosevelt's record as a tariff reformer. It should be borne in mind by those who are now sending abroad his criticisms of President Taft's action in signing the tariff act of 1909 that in praising that unfair and partisan enactment as "the best ever" there is nothing to be expected from President Roosevelt with reference to the tariff should he again enter the White House. Experience has shown him as one who had not the courage to attack this fundamental problem, knowing as he did that the foundations of his party's supremacy were laid upon tariff favoritism and special privilege.

Senator Smoot followed Senator Watson. Much of the time the Utah Senator was in the midst of a colloquial debate with Senator Cummins, Senator Newlands and Senator Wilson. He had not concluded his speech at 4 o'clock when, having expressed a desire for a rest, the Senate agreed to lay aside the bill until Monday, when Senator Smoot will resume.

Just before the bill was laid aside there was an interesting colloquy bearing on the tariff legislative programme in the Senate. Senator Gallinger moved that when the Senate adjourned it be to meet on Monday. Immediately some of the Democrats were on their feet objecting. Senator Simmons, who is in charge of the Democratic tariff fight, expressed a desire to hold a session to-morrow. He said that if Senator Smoot was not ready to proceed Senator Stone of Missouri would occupy the floor.

Senator Lodge and Senator Cummins argued in favor of an adjournment until Monday. They explained that there had been an accumulation of official correspondence in the rooms of Senators; that the Senate had been continually in session this week with long sessions each day and that no time had been afforded Senators to care for their correspondence. Both Senators argued that no time would be saved by holding a session to-morrow.

"Is there any possibility that the Senate can reach an agreement, by fixing a day certain for a vote on the tariff bills?" inquired Senator Stone.

"There is also the possibility of such an agreement at this time," replied Senator Lodge.

The Senator from Massachusetts explained that quite a number of speeches were to be delivered on the tariff bills.

Senator Williams of Mississippi opposed an adjournment and demanded a roll call, but it was refused, only four other Senators joining him in the request. There was a general feeling among Senators to-day that the prospect for an agreement for an early vote on the tariff bills is by no means bright.

Senator Bristow of Kansas, who has been making war on the Dutch standard and on the differentials almost from the day he entered the Senate, expressed some gratification to-day at the action of the Finance Committee in agreeing to report Senator Lodge's bill.

"The effect of eliminating the differential duty on sugar that has undergone a process of refining," said the Senator from Kansas, "will reduce duties from $1.90 to $1.82½ per hundred pounds on refined sugar. The elimination of the Dutch standard, which confers important benefits on the sugar trust, would free independent manufacturers of a handicap they have endured and enable them to get their sugar into this country on terms more favorable terms to them. It will result in more revenue from the sugar duties than is collected under existing law. I urged both these propositions as amendments to the sugar schedule of the Payne-Aldrich law, but was not successful."

The Senate Finance Committee decided to-day to postpone the vote to be had on the wool bill which had been set for next Tuesday and the vote will be taken Thursday instead. With the action of the committee on the wool bill all pending tariff measures will be before the Senate.

In recommending the elimination of the Dutch standard and the refiner's differential as a substitute for free sugar the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee insist that they have championed the "cause of the home sugar industry as unequivocally as the House report champions the cause of the American refiners of imported raw sugar."

MRS. SORG'S $15,000 COAT.

Two Men Who Said They Could Find It Held in Court.

Two men were held without bail in the Tombs police court yesterday morning on the charge of securing money under false pretences from Reginald W. Brixey, lawyer for Mrs. Paul A. Sorg of 12 East Eighty-seventh street. Several weeks ago a man went to Mr. Brixey and said that he knew where Mrs. Sorg's sable coat was. Mrs. Sorg's coat, said to be worth $15,000, was lost in the Globe Theatre on January 25 last. The man said he was a private detective and if Brixey would advance him $20 he would find the man who had stolen the coat. The money was furnished, but a few days later the man returned and said he'd need a little more money to conduct the search further.

Several days later the man returned, and with a man who said he was William McGregor, an electrician in the Globe Theatre, Brixey and the other man made a trip to Philadelphia, where they visited a woman's tailor. There McGregor and the other man, who said he was George Gambler, both swore that the tailor had received the coat and had disposed of it. The tailor was arrested and held by the Philadelphia police. When Mr. Brixey got back here he had the two men arrested. Yesterday they admitted that they never worked at the Globe Theatre and that they knew nothing of Mrs. Sorg's coat.

PEACE CONFERENCE CLOSES.

Two Prizes Awarded for Best Essays on Arbitration.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 17.—Prizes for the best essays on international arbitration and on peace were presented to-day, the last of the three-day peace conference here. John K. Starkweather of Denver, Col., a student at Brown University, and Miss Eunice Peter of Chicago were the winners.

Addresses were made to-day by Hamilton Holt and the Rev. Frederick Lynch, both of New York; Samuel B. Capen of Boston, William C. Deming, editor of the Wyoming *Tribune*, of Cheyenne; Henry C. White, president of the University of Georgia; Dr. John H. Gray of the University of Minnesota, Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, a former Judge of the United States Circuit Court; Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, and Dr. Dunbar Rowland of Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Holt spoke on the Japanese-American relations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services are held in the following

Christian Science Churches

Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church, 125th Street and Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, 600 W. 181st Street.
Fifth Church, Madison Avenue and 38th Street.
Sixth Church, Park Avenue and 61st Street.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

5th Ave. and 55th Street.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

REV. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., D. D.

will preach both morning and afternoon.

The midweek service on Wednesday evening at 8:15 will be conducted by Rev. Walter G. Landlaw, D. D.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

4 West 46th Street.

9:40 A. M., Sunday School and Bible Classes. Young Women: Rev. Herbert Walker, Leader. Young Men: Dr. Addison Moore, Leader.

Public Worship: Sermons by

REV. EMORY W. HUNT, D.D., L.L.D.

President Denison University
President Northern Baptist Convention

11 and 4:30.

Central Presbyterian Church

WEST 57TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject, "The Country's Greatest Need."
10:45 A. M.—Young Men's Bible Study Club.
3 P. M.—Sabbath School.
Devotional Meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.
ALL WELCOME.

St. Thomas's Church

FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector).
4—Evensong and Address (Rector).

Trinity Parish, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway & 155th St. The Rev. M. B. Gates, D. D., Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Gates will preach.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector. 8, 11 (Rector). 4 (Evening Prayer). 8 (Rector).

Ethical Culture.

Dr. Henry Neumann, Leader.
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Sunday, May 19, 1912, 11 A. M.
Address: "The Relation of the Ethical Movement to the Historic Religions," by Mr. Alfred W. Martin, Associate Leader Society for Ethical Culture. The Public is cordially welcomed.